

As the size of business of the farms of both white and negro operators increased from 22 to 172 crop acres, the efficiency of labor, as measured by productive man work units per man, more than doubled. One man was able to accomplish about twice as much productive work on the larger farms.

There was little relationship between size of business and crop yields.

When size of business was held constant, as measured by acres of crops, farming returns for negroes were much less than for white farmers. The negro farmer was less efficient in the use of labor, had lower crop yields and less capital. Crop yields of the negro farmer were but about two-thirds those of the white farmer.

Labor was more efficiently used on large farms than on small ones. Many small farms had more men around than the size of business justified. Crop yields were not related to labor efficiency.

In 1940 Jackson County tenants had been on their present farms an average of three years. Owners had been on their farms an average of 15 years.

Many tenants in Jackson County move every year. There is need for better understanding between landlords and tenants. This is one of the outstanding farm problems in Jackson County.

Only 4 percent of the operators of the 499 farms studied in 1925 had attended high school. Less than 1 percent had attended college, and none had finished college.

Between 1925 and 1935 farm receipts on 20 Graceville cotton farms fell from \$2,419 to \$979, while expenses fell only from \$1,548 to \$707. The decrease in expenses was primarily due to economies in the use of labor and fertilizer.

During the 1925 crop year 49 percent of all farm labor was expended on cotton and 12 percent on peanuts. Ten years later on the same farms only 36 percent of all farm labor was expended on cotton and the proportion expended on peanuts had risen to 23 percent.

On small farms the highest yields of cotton were obtained from fields on which cotton was planted each year of a four-year rotation and on which more than 400 pounds of fertilizer per acre was used. It was a fairly common practice on small farms in this area to plant cotton on the same field year after year. This probably was not true on larger farms.